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LABOR STATISTICS.

Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland, 1896. A. B. Howard, Jr., Chief. Baltimore. Pp. 170.

The principal topics dealt with are Personal Property Values, Building and Loan Associations, and Strikes and Lockouts. An original investigation was made with regard to the values of personal property through the records of the Orphans' Courts of various counties. This is a continuation of the investigation made the preceding year.

"During the period from 1890 to 1894, inclusive, there were 5622 estates probated, of which 16, or .3 per cent, were over \$100,000, aggregating \$9,455,844, or 41.4 per cent of the total value.

"The number of estates under \$10,000 was 5312, or 94.5 per cent of the whole, and aggregated \$6,664,803, or 29.2 per cent of the total value. The number of estates over \$10,000, including those over \$100,000, was 310, or 5.5 per cent of the whole, aggregating \$16,154,994, or 70.8 per cent of the total value. This means that 310 estates aggregated 70.8 per cent of the total value, while 5312 estates aggregated but 29.2 per cent of the total value."

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Michigan. Lansing, 1896. Pp. xxvi, 402.

The special topics taken up in this report are street railways, laborers engaged in transportation, and some historical sketches of organized labor. This volume also serves as a general statistical volume, as there are digests of miscellaneous statistics taken from other state documents. The returns are presented in the detailed individual form, with summaries at the close. Individual returns are given from 1865 street railway employees; 3134 employees of hack and bus lines; and 1943 owners who drive their own hack, bus, dray, or team. Among the 44 questions asked these individuals was information as to the influence of foreign immigration upon present occupation. The answers to this, and also as to the advisability of restricting foreign immigration, constitute an interesting referendum. The returns are as follows:—

	Street Railway Employees.	Employees of Hack, Etc.	Owners of Hacks, Etc.
Number who say foreign immigration injures present occupation.....	1,493	2,009	1,235
Number who say foreign immigration does not injure present occupation.....	310	776	538
Number in favor of restricting immigration.....	1,792	2,616	1,748
Number not in favor of restricting immigration	61	270	129

Third Annual Report of the Inspector of Factories in Michigan.
Lansing, 1896. Pp. 260.

The total number of factories inspected was 3137. Statistical comparison is made between the actual and maximum running capacity of factories. The total number of accidents reported was 253, of which 43 were fatal; of these 23 were boiler explosions.

The Tenth Annual Report of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of Massachusetts for 1895 contains reports and decisions on 32 cases, and in the Appendix there is a useful compilation of the state laws providing for mediation and arbitration in the United States.

The *Revue de Travail*, published by the *Office du Travail* of Belgium, began its monthly publication with the number of January, 1896. Each number has 104 pages. In No. 1 are published the results of an inquiry on non-employment, taken during the winter of 1894-95. Considerable attention is given to labor legislation, not only of Belgium, but of other countries.

A recent return has been made of accident and sickness insurance of Germany. There is an increase in the number of persons receiving relief. The statistics are as follows:—

Year.	Cases of Sickness per 100 Members.	Days of Sickness per Member.	
1888	32.6	5.5	
1889	33.2	5.4	
1890	36.8	6.0	
1891	34.9	5.9	
1892	35.6	6.1	
1893	39.3	6.5	

In the *Labor Gazette* for March, 1896, is a compilation of fatal accidents in coal mines in the United Kingdom between 1851 and 1894.

TABLE GIVING FOR EACH QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD SINCE 1851 PARTICULARS OF THE AVERAGE DEATH RATE DUE TO ACCIDENTS OF VARIOUS KINDS IN MINES.

Period.	Death Rate from Accidents per 1000 Persons.				
	Employed Under Ground.				Employed Above Ground.
	Explosions of Fire-Damp or Coal Dust.	Falls of Ground.	Accidents in Shafts.	Other Accidents Below Ground.	
1851-55	1.280	2.016	1.286	.556	1.012
1856-60	1.234	1.846	.899	.648	.994
1861-65	.618	1.714	.668	.790	1.105
1866-70	1.158	1.578	.528	.730	1.256
1871-75	.516	1.210	.437	.572	.899
1876-80	.811	1.132	.317	.449	.847
1881-85	.408	1.108	.263	.532	.848
1886-90	.312	1.015	.196	.517	.913
1891-94	.281	.806	.194	.434	.814

"It will be noticed that for two of these classes of accidents, *viz.*, those caused by falls in the ground, and those taking place in shafts, the death rate has grown steadily less for each successive quinquennial period. The deaths from explosions, though subject to some fluctuations, also shows, on the whole, a distinct tendency to decrease."

CIRCULATION OF MONEY.

La vitesse de la circulation de la monnaie. By Pierre des Essars. *Journal Société de Statistique de Paris*, April, 1895; p. 143.

In this article M. des Essars points out that the use of money depends on two factors,—quantity and rapidity of circulation,—the product of these being the "quantity of movement." The recognition of this law has led the great commercial nations to increase artificially the circulation of their money by means of banks and clearing houses. As the greater part of the monetary transactions are affected through banks by means of running accounts, we can trace the velocity of a quantity of money by a study of the movements at the banks.